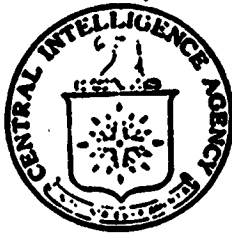


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**Erz. F. (Europeans)**

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unhappily supporting the policy of European integration, but he declared that this goal cannot be achieved without first having won over the producers of various goods produced and by "American", which sets price ceilings, will undertake the demands to "offer" to the national "banks, as 9/10 monthly, but has relinquished the support of American's European policy, and "several" countries has "increased the importance of a trans-Atlantic industrial co-ordination".

Regarding the present estimates for the tax system or a serious effort to estimate a possible, Pung has cited the assumption of an elasticity of 1.0, valuing the extensive financial and tax systems, including the production of public loans, which is done irrespective of the capital raised in a country. In the 1980s, for example, Pung again observed the need for tax reduction. <sup>117</sup>

[illegible]

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Berg, Fritz (continued)

Berg stated publicly that, although German industry supported Adenauer's policy of European integration, the proposed trip was designed solely for the establishment of normal trade relations with the USSR such as are maintained by other Western nations. In the same press interview Berg commented that German industry had always recognized the need for placing the country's political interest above any economic interest. Criticizing Berg's statement, the FDP press claimed that he had no right to offer his own personal political views as the opinion of German industry as a whole. 21/22/ At a more recent press conference, Berg insisted on the right of industrial organizations to advise Parliament on economic matters, rejecting the charge that this meant "playing politics." According to Berg, it is an obsolete view that manufacturers should concentrate solely on the management of their factories without taking notice of political developments. 23/

Although Berg's position makes him potentially one of the most authoritative spokesmen for West German businessmen, at least one report questions the merit of his testimony, claiming that he is "completely dominated by more important industrialists". 24/ He is elsewhere referred to as an "agile and unscrupulous businessman" who has traded on his acquaintances among statesmen, heavy industrialists and newspaper officials. 25/ A report which describes Berg as highly respected in German industrial circles notes that, in January 1953, the Federal Republic conferred upon him the Federal Service Cross with Star. 26/ According to still another source, although he is not considered a person of outstanding ability, Berg's influence lies in the fact that he represents the views of the Ruhr coal and steel producers. 27/ In 1947 Berg was arrested and later acquitted on a charge which reportedly involved the improper possession of British classified documents and the misappropriation of 300,000 tons of steel. Of possible significance is a statement (which appeared in a 1951 biographic sketch of Berg) that Berg, a Lutheran by confession, left the Church during the Nazi era. 28/

Beutler, Hans Wilhelm (Dr.)

Currently Secretary General of the Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie (BDI - Federation of German Industry), and a member of several West German economic organizations, Dr. Hans Wilhelm Beutler was for twenty years a leader of the German cable makers' cartel. 1/2/3/4/5/

Beutler, who was born on 5 September 1897 in Huesgeldorf, studied law at Bonn and Cologne and was appointed a junior barrister in 1921. After working for a leading cable manufacturer in Cologne, he moved to Upper Silesia where he became executive secretary of the Silesian branch of the cable makers' cartel in 1925, transferring to the Munich office in 1937. Beutler worked with this cartel until 1946, spending the last four years as its executive secretary at the headquarters in Munich. In February 1946, he became executive secretary of the Industrial Association for steel-drawing and cold-rolling mills, a position he held until 1948.

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W. W. B. (Dr.) (continued)

when he assisted Dr. H. W. B. in founding the German Industrial Union and Metall (a trade association for the iron and metalworking industry). He was appointed Secretary General of the IUI in October 1949. 1/3

Described as an expert on non-governmental economic organizations, Bontler has served on the National Working Committee for Foreign Trade and the German Working Group for Matters of the International Trade Arbitration Court within the International Chamber of Commerce. 1/ In May 1954 he was elected to the Executive Board of Europa Union. 2/ An article appearing in the Zeit (Hamburg) on 16 February 1954 reported that H. W. Bontler, identified as the Secretary General of the IUI and a member of the Ostschwarz (a West German organization concerned with problem of trade with the Eastern countries) had given a statement, widely quoted in the German press, on the increased opportunities for East-West trade and the need to give priority to such trade in Federal German foreign trade policy. 3/ Since an industrial directory identifies Bontler as a Brown exporter, as the Ostschwarz member, and H. W. Bontler of Cologne as the IUI official, it appears that an error has been made in the press articles; nevertheless, it has not been possible to determine to which Bontler the article refers. 4/ Bontler was in New York during December 1951 as a participant in the International Industrial Conference and in January 1954 he visited Paris with Fritz [redacted] and one other IUI representative for meetings of the Council of European Industrial Federations. 5/7

Before 1933 Bontler was an active member of the German-Soviet Foreign Trade (Gosplan) group. Although allegedly a former Protestant, he is said to have taken an active part in Catholic activities in Tilsen and he was not a member of any party organizations. After 1945 he was actively engaged in helping the FDP and served at one time as deputy chairman of the North Rhine Province Committee. Described as a "stubborn, ambitious and a very capable organizer," Bontler has been described as a firm believer in private enterprise who is fundamentally opposed to control of industry by either the state or the trade unions. 1/

NOTE: H. W. C. (Dr.)

Recently singled out as one of three outstanding West Germans in the electrical field, Dr. Hans C. Boden, who has been associated with the Allgemeine Elektrische Werke (AEG-General Electric Company) since the early 1930's, is currently employed as Deputy Chairman of the Vorstand (Management) of AEG. 1/2/3/

1/ A native of Braunschweig, Boden was born on 25 July 1893. He studied at the University of Muenchen, receiving his Dr. Jur. (law degree) in 1922. 2/ Until the outbreak of World War I, he was a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford, where he received a diploma in political and economic sciences. 3/ After serving with the German army in France and Russia, Boden went to Paris in 1919 as a member of the German Delegation. During the 1920's he worked in the Ministry of Economics and the Ministry of Finance, attaining the civil service rank of "Ober-

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2000. 1000 G. (Pr.) (continued)

regierungsrat. 2/4/ He acted as Secretary General of the German delegation to the Reparations Commission in 1945. 1/

Joining the AEG complex at Berlin in the early 1930's, Boden was placed in charge of administrative affairs. By 1942 he was a member of the AEG Vorstand, deputy chairman of the supervisory council of an AEG subsidiary and member of the supervisory council in three other electrical firms. 2/5/ He also held membership in the Working Committee of the Reich Group for Industry and Commerce and in the Working Circle for Foreign Trade. 6/7/

In his present capacity at AEG, Boden directs all operations outside the Berlin area and is considered to be "more or less" the financial, legal and policy man for the entire company. 1/ He is also chairman of the supervisory council of Elektrofirmen AG (Berlin) and Olympia-Werke AG (Mittelhausen) and is chairman of the supervisory council of AEG-Telefunken AG (Braunschweig) and a member of the supervisory council of an additional firm, including AEG AG. 1/3/

Boden was Deputy Chairman of the German delegation to the meeting on German Plan negotiations held in June 1950 at Paris. 1/4/ It was reported that Adenauer offered him the chairmanship of the delegation, but that he declined. 2/ As a member of the German group of the International Chamber of Commerce, Boden addressed the 16th Congress of the ICC held at Vienna in May 1953 on the subject, "Economic Unification versus Sectional Integration." 8/ Among the Germans who visited the United States in 1951 to discuss American capital investments in Germany with the National Association of Manufacturers, Boden has reportedly made several other trips to the United States. 1/ In 1953 he was one of a German delegation which visited Cairo to discuss with the Arab League States the possibility of German technical and economic assistance. 9/ Boden is a member of the Foreign Trade Committee of the Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie (BDI-Federation of German Industry). 10/

Although regarded as a strong German nationalist, Boden is believed to have been a non-Nazi and to have resisted National Socialist attempts to dominate AEG. 2/11/ A US industrialist who has known him for many years states that Boden did not sympathize with the Nazis and is at present definitely anti-Communist. 1/

A close friend of Adenauer, Boden was reported in 1951 to have considerable influence with the Chancellor, who at one time is said to have offered him the position of permanent head of the Federal Ministry of Economics. Boden reportedly advocates full cooperation between Germany and the Western Powers. 2/ Although described by one source as "fundamentally weak," he has also been referred to on a number of outstanding intelligence with considerable ability in matters regarding policy, finance and general affairs, and possessing excellent contacts, keen analytical skill and broad experience. 1/2/10/

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PILZ, Bruno (Dr.)

(Dr.) Bruno Pilz has been executive secretary of the Wirtschaftswissenschaftliche Stahl- und Eisenindustrie (Economic Association for the Iron, Steel and Tin Industry) and its former successor, the Wirtschaftswissenschaftliche Stahl- und Eisenindustrie, since 1937. He is reported to have an excellent reputation in this organization. 1/

Born on 6 February 1891 in Freiburg, Pilz studied law and economics at the University of Freiburg, Karlsruhe, Leipzig and Bonn, graduating in 1912. After holding various positions in the iron and steel processing industry, he became secretary of two German industrial associations in 1921. 1/

After World War II Pilz took a leading role in developing the Working Community for Iron and Steel, later becoming a member of the Working Community of the Iron and Steel Processing Industry (WV). One of three German members of the International Congress of Industrial Manufacturers, Pilz also belongs to the Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie (FBI-Federation of German Industry). 1/

Pilz joined the Nazi Party in May 1933. Appointed Commissioner for Mobilization at the outbreak of the war, in 1944 and 1945 he also held a position parallel to his civilian one in the Main Committee for the Armed Forces and Internal Order (Armaments) Ministry. Although he maintained his position throughout the Hitler regime, he has since produced many testimonials concerning his opposition to Hitler and his aid to its victims. According to a 1951 report, Pilz "was emphasized his European outlook," and is allegedly pro-British. He is a Catholic. 2/

As a participant in the International Management Productivity Mission and First International Conference of Manufacturers, Pilz visited the United States late in 1951. 2/ Reported to in one report as "one of the more enlightened members of the steel processing industry," Pilz has been described as ambitious, energetic, urbane and well informed. 1/

PILZ, Heinrich (Dr.)

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Top Director of the Rheinisch-Westfälische Bank and business manager of the Wirtschaftswissenschaftliche Stahl- und Eisenindustrie (Economic Association for the Iron, Steel and Tin Industry), Dr. Heinrich Pilz also served as deputy chairman of the supervisory council of Vereinigte Werke AG, (a leather factory in Elmshorn) and as a member of the supervisory council of Wuppertal AG, (a leather factory in Wuppertal). Born on 20 July 1894 at Unken, Wuppertal, he is known to have held the following positions in 1940: Director, Wuppertal AG; deputy chairman of the supervisory council, Wuppertal AG; and member of the supervisory council, Wuppertal AG. 1/

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POLLERS, Ewald (Dr.) (continued)

of four other firms. His bureau at that time was Berlin-Wilmersdorf. 2/3 In 1943 he was also reported to be an officer of the Deutsche Bank fuer Ostasien (East Asia). 4/

In June 1954 Pollers was reportedly slated to go to Moscow as a member of a delegation of the Ostanschluss, a West German industrial committee dealing with trade relations with the East. 5/ Shortly before the scheduled departure, however, the trip was indefinitely postponed at the request of Chancellor Adenauer. 6/

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The information contained in this report does not include data which may be held in the security or counter-intelligence files of CIA or any other US agency.

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